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SUNDAY JANUARY 28, 1900.

## Great Britain and the Canal.

The "London Spectator," one of the best exponents of intelligent and liberal opinion squarely for an abandonment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty contention by Great Britain, and urges the desirability of a trans-isthmian canal to be built, owned, and controlled exclusively by the United teresting rather than important; because ment upon the violation of its most vital Empress Dowager, Tsi An. condition and consideration within a very the empire, and should try to present the wasted. treaty to us as an impasse, it would not This is true to such an extent that it make one jota of difference. We should go would seem about time for the great civilon lessing, building, controlling, and pre- ized powers to forego the farce of mainparing defences just the same.

made in the direction of educating John thing that could happen for the world and Bull in the facts and philosophy of the for the unfortunate people of Chinese canal situation, and, hence, the people of Asia would be the partition of the empire this country should feel kindly disposed to among the states of Europe. Tsi An and at the hands of the United States Senate so the "Spectator" for its missionary efforts. her butchering mandarins are no more to Its editor argues both sensibly and ably be considered in the matter than would be that the United States could not build the an equal number of Malays running however, his present position could not be canal conjointly with any one European amuck. The Empress Dowager, together sacrificed very well without interfering power without inviting protest and hos- with her counsel, deserve the halter for with plans for the future whice have been tility from all the remaining powers. Con- any one of a thousand crimes committed sequently, there is nothing for the great by them jointly and severally, and they probability seems to be that Mr. Gage will that he will not be ousted. presumably Western Republic to do but to undertake should all get it. the work alone. "It will be admitted," obthe trouble to look into the matter that the ficiary in the partition. All we probably British Empire will benefit greatly by the canal. That being so, the sooner we come that the open door would be maintained to a frank, generous, and sensible understanding with America the better."

These are words at once manly and wise. If Lord Salisbury only knew it, there is not a solitary thing his government could do at this hour of the empire's peril to cement friendship between the United States and England which would be as useful or valuable as a notice to our State Department that Her Majesty considers the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in the light of a lapsed and abandoned agreement.

# Ruskin's Teachings.

A great deal has been said in ridicule of the late John Ruskin's theories of political economy and also his theories of art; but at any rate no one can say of him that he was a mere theorist, unwilling to make sacrifices to prove his faith in his ideas. Most of his fortune was spent in the pur. | conduct, and the younger and more frisky suance of various enterprises founded on members of the flock, who decline to listen what he regarded as the only just and cor- to old fogies, his lot is indeed far from rect laws for the conduct of business, and pleasant. If he wears fashionable clothhe retained for his own use only an income ing, he is accused of extravagance; if he of \$1,800 a year, on which, he said, a gen. does not, he is thought seedy and oldtleman ought to be able to live.

The trouble with Ruskin's theories was that they were in advance of his time, often has one. so far in advance that they seemed impossible of fulfillment. But it is interesting to note that the intelligent public is and he could be ordered to wear clerical gradually coming around to some of them, garb on certain occasions and left to his though more or less unconsciously, as in own devices on others. On the other hand,

the case in all great movements, Some forty or fifty years ago much joy- to being labeled, arguing that they can do ful ado was made over the sudden progress | more good by going among their people as of invention in various mechanical busi- plain, ordinary men, without any distinnesses. All norts of things were made guishing badge. On the whole, it seem, more abundantly and cheaply than ever as if the fault lay with the congregation before. It was the time of veneers. It ought to be fully understood that the chrome-lithographs, and machine-made church does not own its paster, body, soul, things of all kinds, which replaced the old and vardrobe, and that it has no definite handwork. This was called progress, and claim on his wife or children. There is we have not quite gotten rid of that idea too much inclination on the part of the of progress yet. The theory, so far as average body of communicants to find there was any, seemed to be that ornament | fault with the pastor for doings perfectly was always better than a plain surface, insignificant and in no way connected with and imitation finery better than a simple but genuine article. The great middle Such an attitude demoralizes both the class was waking up to the possibility of critic and the criticised. A great deal of discarding its old limitations. An Eng. fault has been found with the modern lishman would perhaps say that the trades- clergyman, but it should be remembered people were dreaming that they might be that he is in a measure made by his gentlefolk. The grocer, the carpenter, the church. Under the present system i wheelwright, had ambitions for his son be so. His livelihood and that of his fam and daughter above those which his father lly depend upon his success in his profeshad entertained for him. The wife of the sion, and this success depends absolutely mechanic found that she could buy vel- on his pleasing his congregation. The con vet and silk-of a sort, whereas her mother gregation should not lay upon him burdens could only afford homespun. The result of too heavy for mortal man to bear. It has all this was a glorious confusion of really no right to criticise his wardrobe or that beautiful things, bad imitations, and a of his wife; it has no right to complain if mixture of designs and traditions which the partor's wife does not take an active was frankly hideous. This sort of thing part in the work of the church, nor has it jarred on the sensitive, beauty-loving nather slightest claim on his children. It pays farred on the sensitive, beauty-loving nature of Ruskin, and the moral aspect of him a salary for conducting certain work the "imitation theory," as it might be Sometimes this work includes little more called, was to him quite as unendurable. than the preaching of sermons once or Hence his fervid denunciations of some of twice a week and the serving on certain the manners and customs of his time, committees. Sometimes it includes a vasi mixed most englously with thunderings amount of visiting, entertaining, and docagainst actual vice and criminal abuse of toring of sick souls in general. Every power. One case in particular may serve

to illustrate this. A wrought-iron feace, six feet high, was make his sermons inspiring and uplifting, get around a public building at a space of and his perconality a strong force for good politics.

two or three feet from the wall. This was in the church. He also feels that he mus considered by the perverted taste of that be ready to give helpful counsel or comfor fence and metaphorically brandished it does this, it is really all that he can be sloft for the derision of the nation. He expected to do, and he should be allowed pointed out the fact that it served no possi- to accomplish it, unhampered by petty useless is rarely beautiful. He then mea- not affect his usefulness. It is time that floned the likelihood that the average the average communicant should under-English citizen would fill the space be- stand that a clergyman has some rights. which would be hard to dislodge, and a entinual eyesore to the passer-by. Finalare artistic.

in the possession of the rich; the girls of of giving up the only life for which the England, whether rich or poor, should thinker has any training and in which he have had the fullest opportunities to de- feels that he can be useful, or of stifling velop a womanly, wise, and beautiful char- his doubts and being silent about his real acter. At a time when "woman's sphere" views. It is a hard position for the averwas resolutely narrowed down to very lim- | age man, and the congregation should be ited space, he advocated such an education | liberal enough not to force him into it. of girls as should make household duties delightful, and household work artistic employment. He believed that no cleverness. no depth of feeling, no wisdom was too great for use in the home. His whole eaching was only an expounding of that saying of Keats that beauty is truth, and truth is beauty. Perhaps, as nations adin the United Kingdom, has come out vance in civilization, we shall find the two things are, indeed, absolutely one,

Events in China which in ordinary times would excite intense interest States. As far as the subject-matter is throughout the civilized world are considconcerned, this evidence of dawning sense erably obscured by the smoke and noise of on the part of our British relatives, is in- the tragedy in South Africa. Even as it is, public attention has been arrested by whatever may be the insular view on the the dethronement, if not the murder, of question, the fact is that the Clayton-Bul- the young and unhappy Chinese Emperor wer treaty ceased to exist as an agree- by that vicious and terrible savage, the

The change denotes a determination on few years after it was written, and the the part of the ruling faction in China to might be a little door in the pedestal, price of perfidy paid to the American re- make a final attempt to stop the encroach- which, when opened, would reveal loaves sponsible for its imposition upon the coun- ments of medern civilization, with its of bread or bushels of coal stacked away erg. So, at least since 1855, the treaty in Western methods and appliances, upon the there for the hungry. The pedestal itself question has been waste paper by its terms | ancient barbaric organization of the emand has been so regarded by the American pire and its society. Evidences are not which not only the little birds, but, dogs, vernment and people. Any attempt to wanting that the most powerful among cats, horses, and cattle could drink. Or, in revive it for the purpose of obstructing the higher functionaries and influential our progress in acquiring territory for men of the country are in sympathy with intended to do him honor might be arcanal uses in Costa Ries and Nicaragua, or and are backing the hand of this Mongo- ranged as a sort of penny-in-the-slot main the construction of the waterway and its lian murderess. The whole situation goes chine, which would be profitable to both fortification, at the present time, could to show that the endeavors which have the public and the government. There is only be regarded as an unfriendly act on been made during the past half century to no end to the original devices that might the part of Great Britain. If the whole bring enlightenment to the teeming mil- be discovered for making statuary useful British nation were to adopt the truculent Hons of China, and to educate the impeand stupid attitude of the "London Chron- rial government into something worthy to icle," the leading Yankeephobe paper of be called that of a State, have been simply tent to do without such inventions. They

taining formal diplomatic relations with Nevertheless we are glad to see a start such a tribe of savages; and that the best

> We do not think it would be well for the "by all who take United States to become a party be would care to ask would be guarantees for the benefit of our commerce. That being arranged, we should be glad to see the Chinese Empire, with its stupidity, ignorance, and crime, disappear forever from the political map of the world.

# The Private Troubles of Clergymen

A clergyman in an Illinois town has been custed from his puloit for wearing clothes too fashionable for a minister of the gospel -at least his congregation thought they were. It was declared that it was not fitting that the paster of a church should appear on the streets in golf trousers, even if he happened to be addicted to the bicy

The modern elergyman has a hard time of it. Between the old-fashioned people of his congregation, who desire him to conform to the old traditions of speech and fashloned. The same restrictions apply with even greater force to his wife, if he

It might be a comfort to the average pas tor if his contume could be prescribed, some of the fraternity object emphatically his usefulness as a man or a clergyman. conscientious clergyman feels that in order to discharge his responsibilities he must

ime to be an adornment. Ruskin took that to those in perplexity or trouble. If he le useful purpose-and in architecture the criticisms of personal matters which do

ween fence and wall with banana skins, and that first and foremost among these gar ends, torn paper, and other rubbish, rights is that of the possession of his owconscience and his own personality. The only thing which can reasonably he reminded his readers that enough asked of a clergyman is that he shall be hard work had been put into the fence by honest and consistent. If he preaches ser the mechanic, miner, laborer, and de- mons against dancing, card playing, and signer to make a really usefu' and beauti- | theatre-going, he should not indulge in ful article, and that, in short, the people's these amusements himself; that goes withmoney had been dishonestly spent in estab- out saying. He should not preach agains lishing a nuisance. Nowadays we are com- the love of money, and then go scheming ing to see that such a contention is just: for a larger salary. He should not preach that money spent for public buildings glowing sermons about the ancient marshould be so expended as to educate the tyrs, and then refrain from the expression esthetic taste of the people, and that ugly of his own honest convictions because it things are just as expensive as those which will be disastrous to him. And in most cases where clergymen are not thus honest If Ruskin had had his way, the humblest and outspoken, it is because if they were laborer should have owned furniture and there would be no place for them in their utensils as beautiful in their way as those profession. In many cases it is a question

### Com Paul's Statue.

A statue of President Kruger is to be erected in Pretoria, and it is unique in at least two respects. In the first place, it is the first time in the history of sculpture that any statue has worn a hat of the "plug" variety. In the second place, owing to the kindly and thoughtful suggestion of Frau Kruger, that hat is hollow, so that the little birds can drink out of the pool of rainwater which will accumulate. It would be a picturesque thing if some day a buzzard should perch upon the head of the sculptured President and sit preening himself while taking occasional sips from the top of the President's hat. It to say that no ruler has ever been exhibited to the public with this particular variety of water on the brain.

This incident may suggest to the fertile imagination of inventors still other devices for making a statue earn its living. There might rest in the middle of a pool, from the case of a mercenary ruler, the statuas well as ornamental.

Nevertheless, most people vill be con will not consider that a pool of water in the hat of a bronze or marble figure is an | his hair. addition from either an esthetic or moral point of view, nor will they consider the statue beautified by a fringe of little birds perched upon the rim of the headgear.

It is reported that Secretary Gage is bitterly mortified by the snub he has received much so that if it were not for private or State Senator Francis Hendricks, of Syrabusiness reasons he would resign. As it is, made with much care and forethought. The not leave the C. binet except as the result of a most pressing invitation.

The proposition to proclaim Aguinaldo's coaming bands of cut-throats banditti that if the crafty Platt has ought to furnish pabulum for a number of Payn it is only for the purpose of making they appear to the McKinley worse trouble for Roosevelt than Payn's Walkover Club in Congress. The idea of treating Malay murderers as such must naturally be repugnant to philanthropic minds like those owned and operated by Pettigrew, Wellington, Mason, Hale, and

The test of strength between the parties in the Kentucky Legislature has come at last, showing that the Democrats can count therefore assumed that when a vote on the Goebel-Taylor contest is reached the sitting governor will be ousted. There ought to be war news from Frankfort very soon.

Mr. Montagu White, it appears, has decided that he does not desire recognition as a diplomatic agent of the Boer Republic in this country. He is reported to regard it as more important for him to remain in a private station of life and do what he can against his native land on the side, so to

# Hysteria and the Constitution

(From the New York Evening Post.) House of Representatives yesterday "vis ated the sanctity of the American home" b tion which prevents a polygamist from serving a a sational lawmater. Unfortunately, unr rily, and unjustly, it did violence to the Cortitution of the United States in accomplishing his result, when the same end might have bee eached in a much more impressive manner by empliance with the fundamental law of the land Roberts ought not to serve as a Congressma liverbody except Roberta takes this view. But the Representative, and who met the Constitution tests, was as much entitled to be sworn in as a member of the House on the first Monday of De ember as was Representative Tayler of Obio, wh led the movement for exclusion. This plain right having been granted, the House might then have his expulsion without a moment' lelay beyond what a fair consideration of the harges sgainst his character should demand. Not only would be have been expelled by more than eason to suppose that a single Representative ould have favored keeping him in his scut.

# The Boer-British Quarrel.

(From the Indianapolis News.) We are to be strictly neutral in this conte the nature of things. The greatest custome e have is Great Britain. The heat friend w ave is Great Britain. We should be exceedingly olish not to maintain a decent neutrality. Ar ther course will hamper us in the future. ught to be sufficiently American to forbid the struction of foreign prejudice of any kind, Indiidually we may sympathize as we please and il we please. But in public expression we ught to be strictly neutral, else we do lives great wrong by making a record that will se up against us.

# Texans! Be Good.

(From the Galveston News, ) If Texans will cratif shoulder to shoulder and nothing rash or foolish this year the S. ill lead in railroad building, in factory build ng, in the erection of packeries and canneries industrial progress, and in general prosperity the present movement toward better times hindered everything possible should be done t fasten the responsibility right where it belongs The people of Texas now mean beginess and no

## POLITICAL NOTES AND GOSSIP.

Republicans Organizing.-Of course the Republicans, unlike the Democrats are always organized. But to the end of agreeing definitely upon the details for the management of the next Congressional campaign a joint caucus of Senate and House Republicans will be held in the hall of the House Tuesday evening. Senator Allison will preside, and the secretarial duties will be divided between Senator Kean and Representative Loudenslager, both of New Jersey. It is understood that the chief ousiness to be transacted is the elecion of Chairman of the National Congressional Campaign Committee. There is apparently no opposition to the re-election of Representative Babcock of Wisconsin. The only point of doubt is whether or not Mr. Bahcock is willing to again accept the position. He has served at the head of the mmittee continuously for six years and has conducted three successful campaigns. By the rule of averages it is about time for the Democrats to regain control of the House. Aside from the arduous duties and thanklessness of the position this may deter Mr. Babcock from desiring to undertake fourth campaign. At the same time no ody has come forward with an offer to relieve him of the task, and it may be that it will be forced upon him in such a way that he cannot shirk it. The Democrats still are undecided as to the organization of their Congressional Campaign Committee.
The name of Representative Slayden of Texas is the only one frequently mentioned. or the chairmanship since Senator Cockrell has informed his friends in positive terms of his unwillingness to accept the position. Mr. Slayden is young, vigorous, and broad-gauged. He is in thorough har ony with the dominent element party, and enjoys the confidence of Colonel Bryan as well as that of Andrew Carnegle who, it is generally understood, is anxious to contribute liberally to the Democrati campaign fund provided the leaders com the party to his policy of contraction.

Doubt as to Porto Rico,-it appears certain that the threat of the Connecticut tobacco magnates to create trouble for the Administration if the Payne bill giving free trade to Porto Rico is adopted is hav ing a deterrent influence on the party leaders all down'the line from the White House to the Hall of Representatives. It is claimed in some quarters that the Pres ident is still friendly to the Payne bill. but this, it is thought, is put forward for purely political effect. It is known that Mr. McKinley has been very carefully en quiring into the situation in Connect ince the protest was made from that State against free trade with Porto Rico, and it is thought that not until he satis and it is thought that not until he satis-fies himself that the passage of the Payne measure will not endanger the electoral ticket in the Nutmeg State will he insist upon the adoption of the measure at this session. It is considered not improbable that the outcome of the whole business will be the postgenerous of final delay. will be the postgonement of final deter mination of the issues involved to the next session of Congress, when the Presidential election is over and the Administration will feel free to adopt a definite and vigrous policy on this as well as the ship ubsidy scheme. It is argued that should the President assent to the passage of the Payne bill now he would thereby give definiteness to a programme which political wisdom demands should be vague and in ecisive for at least nine months the ballots have been cast and counted in November. Meantime the Porto Rican heathen, having no vote, can rage and pull

Payn's Successor,-Governor Roosevelt be has definitely and irrevocably made up his mind to relieve himself of his Old Man Monday afternoon he will send to the seacuse, for superintendent of insurance Coupled with this bold declaration of the Rough Rider is the announcement that the Platt machine has dropped Payn and will not oppose the confirmation of Hendricks, And still the pertinacious Payn insists meaning thereby that there is a surprise in store for the governor. The relations store for the governor. 'tween Platt and Payn have for twesty years or more that those con- Cabul, British naval power would be use versant with them are inclined to believe retention of office could cause him. This view of the case takes cognizance of the probability that the Platt machine will either defeat Roosevelt for renomination, or, consenting to renomination, will let the governor flounder around by himself in the campaign for re-election, with the result that he will be elected to refire to Oyster Bay after even the Vice Presidency has slipped from his grasp.

Bourke Cockran's Return.-The poupon fifty-one or fifty-two votes against the litical cynics in Washington are more Republicans' forty-five or forty-six. It is amused than amuzed at the latest gymin leaping at one bound from the pinnacle of monometallism to the Chicago platform. That is what Mr. Cockran's avowed support of Colonel Bryan is interpreted as meaning, however much the New Yorker may attempt to disguise it with ambigu-ous verbiage. It is recalled that only a few months ago Colonel Bryan and Mr. Cockran were rival attractions at an anti-trust conference in Chicago, and that on that occasion the New York orator in etfect characterized as a pigment of an in-flamed imagination the existence of the myriad-tentacled octopus which the Nebraskan was striving valiantly to kill Mr Cockran's declaration at this time that "there can be no objection to Colonel Bry-an," is accepted as indicating the recognition by him of Bryan's indisputable leadership and a keen desire to get in the bandwagon before Richard Croker returns from Europe and debars him from a seat in that vehicle. There are some perwho believe that Mr. Cockran even is bid-ding for the Vice Presidency, but it is con-sidered not very likely that Croker would permit him to go on the ticket at any price.

(From the Baltimore Sun.) Representative De Armond of Missouri, in his idmirable speech against the exclusion of Mr. Roberts, of Utah, from the House without permitting him to take the oath, said: "The rgument of the majority, that the method of urning Mr. Roberts out of the House matter ot, is the argument of Judge Lynch," on the exclusion of Mr. Roberts shows that three-fourths of the members of the House recorded themselves as in favor of "Judge Lynch" methods. The Democrats who voted with the majority may have cause some day to regret that they assisted in establishing a precedent based upon "lynch law,"

# The Independent Agriculturist.

(From the Detroit Free Press.) who can sit out under the apple tree; smoke a dudeen, gather his dinner from his o vines, and send for a fig tree if he wants Who can drive down to the corners when he folke it, hunt rabbits for the cost of ammunitionake nuts and cider in his shirt sleeves at lippers, order the hired man around without or of a strike, feast from his own hen room seeip outside the church while the women has a sermon, and shave just when he wants to a farmer.

Figgre is no serve to

The larmer.

There is no sense in wrangling about it. He is its most independent member of the human family and always more independent this year than be was last. If everybody was a farmer there would be no use for dairies.

(From the Chicago Times Herald,) In cold fact he is a renegade consul with a iplomatic status whatsoever. Called upon to o for British subjects in the Transvaal what consuly had done for American subjects in Cuba, he betrayed his trust and ignored ose considerations of international comity which were imposed upon him by his govern beforence not to the British alone but to a

## THE BRITISH EMPIRE'S PERIL.

(From Harper's Weekly.) The exultation and derision in the continental capitals and press over Great Britain's reverses in South Africa are no revelation to the well-informed, but only confirm extended observation as to anti-British feeling. It is idle to enquire why this is so intense, or whether it should be ascribed to manner, to success in government and commerce, to the longest reach in land-grabbing, or to the alleged pretence of plous interest in "civilizing" inferior peoples. It has helped to concentrate critical attention upon the supposed weak points in the fabric of British Empire, presumably with the object of po litical aggrandizement. There is no telling what secret negotiations may be going on in the chancelleries. It would seem that the Anglo-Boer war has only well begun, and that for some time yet possible eventualities will be matter of delightful contemplation for hostile powers. It may be assumed that the French Foreign Office expects further British reverses, and

cause solicitude to her friends. Continental European powers are more than interested in any probable partition of the outlying British estate, and any serious decadence of British military power will speed the preparation for it. The beginning of the end may have come, some of them think But has it come. What is that think. But has it come? What is the think. But has it come? What is the measure of the fighting strength of the British Empire, and how can it be known pire into paying returns. But if she had when power of resisting a hostile combinaon has been hopelessly weakened? If, as a German military critic has recently said, British tactics teach nothing, and the English soldier, as compared with his Scotch and Irish companions in arms, is beginning to show that something is wrong with blm, that state of things may lead to the discovery of unsuspected defects in the empire would have been attacked at once other branch of the service, and some are already asking whether the British Navy is really as strong as commonly supposed. If capture of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Haliso, then the final breaking up may go on apace. In the meantime, however, expert military opinion will weigh the present similary opinion will weigh the present square and described against Martinique and Gaudeloupe in the British difficulties of campaigning in South Africa with a care and judgment quite temoved from ready propecy, and its appraisement of British fighting quality and tactics will probably leave a margin for new military problems suggested by recent battles, and which are too perplexing yet o yield safe conclusions. Of course, the naval arm has the chief

pertl is her assailable lines of ocean comnerce. But if, as Mr. Gladstone once said, the difference between continuous empire and empire dispersed over sea is vital, that difference is not necessarily adverse to the defensibility of widely scattered muritime possessions. It is yet to be proved whether, under present conditions of naval warfare, the wide dispersion of British power is not a source of strength rather than weakness. Many maritime points to dehas aunounced for the sixteenth time that fend have assured many bases from which to attack. On the other hand, the eleven or twelve millions of square miles of the of the Sea, the profane and obnoxious earth's land area under British rule or pro-Lou Payn. The governor declares that on tectorate could be endangered by only two formidable bases of attack by a large invading army, without first reckoning with the offensive power of the strongest fleet in the world. If the Government of the United States should ever again declare war against Great Britain, it could send an army across a Canadian border-line unprotected for many hundreds of miles. Or into South Africa, until the last man will if Russia, braving the difficulties of transportation, should attempt an invasion of ndia by way of Afghan Turkestan and less in checking the Russian advance. But it would hardly be too much to say

lowers of both offence and defence. It

seeds to be so, as Great Britain's chief

that both these contingencies have been made more remote by recent readjustments in international relations. These have been less due to treaties and diplomacy than to an awakening to the consciousness of race among English-speaking peoples, and are aiding the moral reunion of two great nations politically divided and to some extent estranged for more than a century. The attitude of continental Europe in regard to the Spanish war, and British friendship for this country, showed that the English-speaking peoples nastic feat of the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran | have been grouped as one by foreign opinion, that they are supposed to stand for the same fundamental principles, and may be expected to act jointly in presence of a common peril. This great change has disturbed the former balance of power in Euope, and may detach certain prudential friendships. Notwithstanding the Triple Alliance, Germany has never quite given up the Bismarckian doctrine of the necessity of maintaining good relations with Russia; but the Anglo-American understanding is well calculated to enable Germany to dispense with any such necesuity. If the future of his empire points to the sea, as the Kaiser has publicly declared. it is not to be presumed that he will slight the advantage of a friendly understanding with a power best able to impart the secret of profitable colonizing. Germany's present attitude in foreign affairs has vuloubtedly been influenced by the friendly feeling between this country and Grat Britain. Among the dangers asserted to threaten the British Empire in the present risis this country and Germany co of Russian advance on India, is there spe cial reason for alarm from that source, view of the deep absorption of Russian en-ergy in the building of the Trans-Siberlan Railway, development of interests in China, and financial reconstruction at home, there could hardly be a less auspicious time for an attempt on British supremacy n India. The army officers, impatient of advancement and perhaps alive to the op-portunities of peculation, would no doubt favor such an attempt, but weighty rea-sons of state are in their way. Besides, Russia is watched by Japan, and any serious diversion of Russian military strength might result in a Japanese invasion of Nor can it be denied that the An glo-American understanding is a ne or in political calculations at St. Peters-

> The real strength of the British Empire n warfare is measured by sea power and he protection it affords to transport of troops to the coasts of an enemy. For this reason statistics of the military strength of other nations as compared with that of the empire are not specially illuminating. As already noted, no large army of a great power could invade British territory, from a land base, except on the Canadian and Northwest Indian frontiers. Elsewhere the war would be naval, and on the British side would be carried on under conditions quite unequaled for aggressive operations. quite unequaled for aggressive operations. Any hostile power possessed of colonies would be subject to risk of their loss. "The ocean," says Sir Charles Dilke, "is, in fact, a British possession; not indeed a British property conveyed or settled by treaties or title deeds, but English in the sense that English aen, incomparably more than others, use it and occupy it." This occupaners, use it and occupy it." This occupan-cy has, indeed, attained a settled efficiency unique among maritime nations. Its naval aspect is expressed by fortified coaling sta-tions, established where strategic colonial is for instruction in textiles. ers, use it and occupy it." This occupan-cy has, indeed, attained a settled efficiency

scaports can be defended and British ocean trade routes can be best commanded. Each of the more important stations is fitted to be an independent centre of naval opera-A veiled statue of General Grant stands tions. It is interesting to quote here the in the rotunda of the Capitol. It is a gift cpinion of M. Lockroy, the former French to the nation from the Grand Army of the Republic. It has not been viewed by the Joint Committee on the Library of the

opinion of M. Lockroy, the former French is Minister of Marine, in a recently published interview in the "Figaro." As the French fleet ranks next to the British in size, and considerably exceeds either the Russian or Italian, the comparison will serve a double purpose. M. Lockroy says: "The English are more than twice as strong as we. They bave nearly six hundred warships of every tomage and form, to which they can add three or four bundred steamers ready to be armed for war Senate and House of Representatives, and when this shall have been done the statue will be unveiled without formal ceremony. It is said that there is no doubt as to its acceptance by the committee. On one side of the pedestal is inscribed. "Presented by the G. A. R." On the front of the pedestal dred steamers ready to be armed for war. They are strong enough to confront France and the Triple Alliance combined. The is a great bronze Grand Army badge. The sculptor is Franklin Simmons. In the scriction of monuments and statues at Washington Grant has been neglected. None has been reared to him in the Capital City, though a four resolution. number of their vessels is not only vastly more formidable than ours and their per-sonnel more numerous, but their organiza-tion is incontestably superior to that of all tal City, though a joint resolution was re-cently introduced in Congress providing for the erection at Washington of an equestrian statue of the great solidier. This resolution will probably be adopted, it is said that there is not even a portrait of General Grant in the Capital the other fleets in the world. \* \* On all the seas our fleet finds itself before an English fleet double or triple in number, and commanded by young officers. In all the seas the English have points, d'appui that is to say, ports where they can re-plenish their coal, repair damages, and find of General Grant in the Capitol. The new statue stands in the rotunda with those of Jefferson, Hamilton, Lincoln, and Baker. It is the understanding that statues given both food and munitions. We have nothing, or almost nothing, in comparison. to the Government by societies, if faund worthy, shall be placed in the rotunds, while those presented by States are, as here ofore, to find a lodgment in Statuary have a fleet is nothing; it is that Russian strategists have traced with nicer calculation the lines of advance that would open the Persian Gulf to Russian recommerce, or make India a Russian patrapy. This is an old story, but the possibility of seeing it realized will accentuate its interest for England's enemies and Hall. Senator Perkins of California recently

staked a war upon Fashoda, her army would have been useless and her navy in-adequate. Nor could the naval power of Russia have been an efficient aid, -s it

consists of four distinct fleets, three of

which are tied up in part for local opera-tions in the Baitic, Black, and Caspian

West Indies, where two strongly fortified naval stations—Kingston, Jamaica, and the Island of St. Lucia—are within easy strik-ing distance. Then, again, Madagascar

could have been attacked from the power-

ful naval station of Mauritius, a compara-tively short distance to the east. To the southwest on the African coast is the Brit-

troops and munitions of war can be poured

the problem of imperial unity for purposes

of defence, and points unmistakably to further consolidation of the empire. The Australian and Canadian contingents have

ne more for that great cause than many

years of political agitation could do. From the military as well as the naval point of

view the action of these colonies has dis-

covered for the mother country a new re-cruiting ground—jealously guarded, of course, by local control, yet promptly of-

fered in a grave crisis of the empire. It would be hard to imagine any serious Brit-

lent of loyalty will not be followed. If

to explain why no continental government

more than an interested spectator of Brit-

Primary Elections.

(From the Houston Post.)
The primary election is the safest and m

not only secures a free expression of the p will, incapable of corruption or of def I leaves the various representative and s-rial districts to create the State legislat

Saved a French Army Corps.

(From the New York Tribune.)
In the list of the Chamcellerie of the Legi lonor appears the name of Juliette Dodo mly woman who has been awarded the Cre-

only woman who has been awarded the Crossthe Legion in addition to the military medal,
1870 Juliette Dodn was a telegraphic clerk
Pithiviera, and on the Germans taking possess
of that place during the Franco-German warmessage was given to her to send to win
Charles Frederick. Reflizing that this meant daster to a portion of the French Army, she to
go the message instead of sending it, and for it
act was condemned to be shot. However, wh
the Prince arrived she was released and comp
mented on her courage, for her daring act h
saved a whole French Army corps.

Technical Schools Needed

(From the New Orleans Picayune.)

(From the New Orleans Picayuna,)

What is necessary to any great progress in medicarring in the Southern States is that the half be Southern men who are competent to the softions of responsibility in various lines of medicares. It is the lack of information on the objects that makes Southern men with captures to embarking it in industries of which there wholly ignorant. What the South needs imply this most serious want is schools for textual instruction in all series of spinning of eaving, and in the making and handling of minery for such purposes. The State of Louisland.

isfactory way of getting at the public wish,

of the future in which the prece-

received a communication from some p sons in a California small town, addre 1. George Perkins, President of the these stations are also practically impregnable fortresses. United States, Washington, D. C." In the present urgency of competitive world-commerce, British sea power has a greater importance than ever before. In Senator Elkins of West Virginia was one of the most interested spectators in the McGraw-Scott election case before the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate yesterday. He was in the committee room when the hearing was begun, and he was there at the close. He looked encouragingly at former Senator Faulk-ner while he was arguing the cause of Sen-

SEEN AND HEARD AT THE CAPITOL

ator Scott. The statue of the late Senator Kenna of West Virginia still stands in Statuary Hall, with its shroud on. The Committee on the Library has declined to accept the statue as a work of art, and the sculptor claims that his work was given a poor position seas, respectively, while the fourth pro-tects Port Arthur and Vladivostok. Had with regard to the light. The fate of the war been declared, the French colonial image has not been determined.

The contested election case of Senator cott of West Virginia, which was argued vesterday before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, furnishes an example of the manner in which politics may be entirely forgotten, even in a political contest. Former Senator Faulkner of West Virginia, who is attorney for Senator Scott, was succeeded in the Senate by the latter, Senator Scott is a Republican, while Mr Faulkner is a Democrat, as is also John T. McGraw, who is the claimant for Senator Scott's seat, and is therefore opposed to Mr. Faulkner. Thus Mr. Faulkner is working to have his successor retained in the Senata in opposition to his own party.

ish port of Durban. New Caledonia could have been attacked from Sydney or Bris-bane on the east coast of Australia. The A meeting of the House Committee on Asian possessions and protectorates of Mileage will be called in a few days to de-France are within reach of Hongkong, Singapore, and Trincomaise in Ceylon, all fortified naval and coaling stations of the cide the claim of Brigham H. Roberts. a motion of a member of this committee, Mr. Roberts' mileage account was laid aside first importance. This is not a complete early in the session, but now that he has been excluded a decision must be reached enumeration of the naval bases available against Prance. Such an enumeration would show that the whole colonial empire as to whether or not he is entitled to the mileage allowed by law to a member of of that country would be endangered in the event of war with Great Britain. And Congress. When the Attorney General was asked his opinion on the subject he suggested that it be referred to the Compthe French colonial empire is, with the exeption of the British, far more extensive han any other. In view of these facts, what special peril troller of the Treasury, but the Comptroller stated that he would be guided entirely by the decision of the Committee on Mileage. can be said to nenace the British Empire on account of the war in South Africa? An eminent American mayaj designer, writing on this topic, said recently that the whole eminent American naval designer, writing when asked his opinion as to whether or on this topic, said recently that the whole optiment of Europe could not land one that he should be glad to have him receive it; that he came to Washington ex-pecting to receive not only his salary, but soldier in South Africa or anywhere else against the will of England, and that if pecting to receive not only his salary, but England wants to crush the Transvani she will do it simply and solely by virtue of of Representative. He stated, however, of Representative. He stated, however, that, having studied the law on the subher overmastering sea power. That does not agree with the calculations of those who stake the integrity of the British Emject, he could not see how the committee who stake the integrity of the British Em-pire on recent or future reverses in this when brought before them they might dewar. As long as sea mastery remains to one of the beiligerents, a steady supply of

### Mergenthaler's Last Work. (From the Philadelphia Record.)

In the summer of 1898 Ottmar Mergen-Undoubtedly the loss of imperial pres-tige will have a bad effect upon the dark-skinned populations under British rule. In South Africa a black rising either for or against the British would be disastrous, but the progress of the war thus far has not made it imminent. There is, however, not made it imminent. There is, however, pleted is as much a revolution in basket a fanatic Moslem population among the making as the linotype has proven to be in typesetting. Where an expert operator formerly produced 300 grape baskets daily of revolt. There is another in Central Africa which Kitchener's victories did not touch. But any weakening in the allegiby hand, the same operator with the ma-chine with greater case can now produce 4,000 baskets daily, and these machineance of subject races has been more than counteracted by the support of the self-governing colonies. This has been given a heartiness that has already solved in part

made baskets are said to be superior in every way to the hand-made article. The machine is of one horse-power, and can easily be attended by a girl, its capacity being the same as that of twelve hand operators. It is practically a self-feeding machine as the supplies of bot-toms, strips for the sides and bands are placed in stocks near enough for the won-derful iron hands to reach out and seize, and while one watches these wonderful and while one watches these won hands reach out for the material the basket is finished, and the machine, as it were, holds its breath, or rather its hands, for a second, while the basket delivered, when it immediately begins again its wonderful performance.

# The Pope's Kindness of Heart.

the colonies have not yet counted the cost of this significant departure, they have at least revealed a temper that will be strenuous to fight for the maintenance of the The Pope's Kindness of Heart.

(From the Pall Mall Gasette.)

Leo XHFa life has been rich in good works, the hundredth part of which is not and never will be known, as one of his chief characteristics is wide beneve inche, which refuses to bear a gradge and to ad-ertise itself. Apropos of the letter in the "Pall Mall Garette" of October 3, relative to the kindleartedness of Sixtus V and the "dishermun's ring." a story somewhat similar about Leo XIII was related to me by one in high quarters. "Our Pope," he said, "reads character at a glance, and is rarely decelved. One creating when Nuncio at Brussela, he was entering his carriage to go to dimer at the house of Count de Baillet, when just as his foot was on the carriage step a workman, wretheadly dressel, ruaded forward, insulted him and attacked him personally. His servants, ready in his defence, edized the agarresor and proceeded to make things hot for him; but the Poulti-then simple Monsignor Pecct—stopped them, and calmity and kindly addressing the man, said: "My triend, I bear you no maince for what you have done; are you in meed? Come to see me some other time," and let a 5-franc pace slip into his hand. Needless to say the workman, after much snew you have done; are you in meed? Come to see me some other time," and let a 5-franc pace slip into his hand. Needless to say the workman, after much so seen that the Nuncio creativally book him into his service as a domestic, and even now Leo XIII retains a henrolent recollection of him, and recomms that he never had a servant more respectful and more to be trusted.

Religion and News. (From the Pall Mall Gazette.) whole empire. That result alone balances the temporary loss of prestige from a few repulses in South Africa. It may also help acts, although press and people may revile and threaten. Probably none of them deems it expedient for the present to be ish armies fighting under cover of the na-vy's guns. There is no real encourage-ment for them in Magarsfontein and Colenso. A dozen repulses of that kind would not shorten the striking distance of a sin-gle British ship of war.—John W. Russell. torial districts to create the State legislature without reference to the individual views of its members on the question of who should be United States Senator. It is easy to see where incompetent men might be sent to the legislature on the popularity of the candidate they espoused for United States Senator, and competent men kept at home, to the serious disadvantage of the State at large.

### Religion and News. (From the Indianapolis Press.)

The experiment of running the "Topeka Capi"at" for a week as a "Christian Daily" recalls
the fact that the "New York World" was started
in 1800 on that line. It kept it up less than a
year. The "Christian Witness," also of Neo
York, was another failure. This assumption of
peculiar virtue is always offensive. Men should
put Christianity into husiness, but not parade
their profession as a distinctive claim. What
would be thought of "a Christian grocery" or "a
thristian show store". The inevitable disasticaltion and criticism every business encounters would
being reproach upon the cause it professed to
serve. The experiment of running the "Topeka Capi

# Cannot Always Tell.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)
MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 12.-L. P. Manley, a real MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. IZ.—L. P. Manley, a real estafe agent of Albany, was arrested as a vagrant yesterday by a consiable, the charge being preferred by a man wan had a gradge against the defendant. In court the prisoner [18-duced a roll of bills amounting to several thousand dollars, and displayed a certificate of deposit in a local bank for \$10,000. "You can't always tell a man by his dress, judge," said Manley as he walked out of the court room through a crowd of astenished speciators.

(From the Providence Journal.) (From the Providence Journal.)

The tricks of the theatrical press agent are surreity copied in Washington. Thus it is the sit the advance cope of the speech of Sonatons of Vermont, delivered in the Sonato recommend the important statement that his closely to his manuscript and spend on the cook of the manuscript and spend on the cook of th